

THE FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

N. O. WALLACE, [

"Let all the ends thou aim'st at be thy Country's, thy God's, and Truth's."

Proprietor.]

Established December 15th, 1850.

FAYETTEVILLE, TENNESSEE: THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1869.

VOL. XV—NO. 50.

TERMS.

Two Dollars for one year, in advance.
Single copies, Ten Cents each.
Advertisements inserted at One Dollar per square of Ten Lines or less for the first insertion; Fifty Cents for each continuance.
Local and Special Notices, Twenty Cents per line.
A liberal deduction will be made to persons advertising for three, six, nine, or twelve months.
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Advertisements not marked with the number of insertions when handed in, will be continued until ordered out, and payment exacted.
No advertisement inserted gratuitously.
Advertisements of an abusive nature will not be inserted at any price.
Announcing candidates Five Dollars, to be paid in advance in every case.
Job Printing of all kinds neatly done on New Type, and on as reasonable terms as any office in Tennessee.

A Strange Fatality.

The following is clipped from the Covington (Tenn.) Record:

In the year 1862 Dr. Walton, a citizen of this county, living about four and a half miles from town, was killed by a man named Yarbrough. Shortly afterward, Capt. Smith, who was one of the Sheriff's posse, killed Yarbrough in attempting to arrest him. In 1865, Smith was killed at Randolph by Dr. Martin, who had not long before returned from the Confederate army, having lost an arm at Atlanta, we believe. In the fall of 1866 Dr. Martin was killed by a Captain Irwin, and last summer Irwin was killed by a man named Burnett, who acted in self-defense, and was acquitted before a magistrate, and no attempt was ever made to bring the matter before the grand jury. Irwin's father and brother, who resided in Middle Tennessee, near Pulaski, we understand, swore vengeance against Burnett, and although it was known to all that he acted purely in self-defense, determined upon his death. Burnett, too, seemed to have a superstitious dread of being killed, as he was familiar with the strange fatality which seemed to direct the several homicides, and soon after killing Irwin, left the State, telling every one that he was going to his wife at Marietta, Ga., but instead went first to Mississippi where he was followed by the father and brother of Capt. Irwin; he left Mississippi and went to or near Osceola, Arkansas, to live, but here, too, the avengers of Irwin came, and a few days ago the father and brother killed Burnett. "He who sheds man's blood, by man shall his blood be shed."

CHRISTMAS PUDDINGS.—1 Cover the bottom of a baking-dish with very thin slices of stale bread and butter, with the crust cut off; strew it over thickly with mince-meat, then put another layer of bread and butter, cover this again with mince-meat, and so on till your dish is full; pour a good thick custard over all, and bake it for an hour, or an hour and a half, according to the size.

2. One pound of raisins stoned, one pound of currants, half a pound of beef suet, quarter of a pound of sugar, two spoonfuls of flour, three eggs, a cup of sweet-milk, and a wineglass of brandy. Mix well, and boil in mould eight hours.

3. One pound of flour, two pounds of suet, one pound of currants, one pound of plums, eight eggs, two ounces of candied peel, almonds and mixed spices according to taste. Boil gently for seven hours.

One peculiarity of the Chinamen in California is that they never walk if they can by any means procure a ride. Another peculiarity is that as soon as they get rich they go home and gamble away what they have made, and then return to get more.

The Militia Law.

Civil Law Abolished—Citizens amenable to the Military—a Dictator in Tennessee.

The following is the law of September 10, 1868, as amended by the act of January 16, 1869:

Whereas, There exists in this State lawless bands of desperadoes, who are setting at defiance civil law, and, by threats of violence, are forcing many of our citizens to leave their homes; and,

Whereas, In certain localities it is entirely impossible for civil officers of the State to enforce the laws thereof; in order that the supremacy of the law may be maintained, and that peace and order may prevail; therefore,

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee, That the Governor be, and he is hereby, authorized and empowered to organize, equip and call into active service, at his discretion, a volunteer force, to be known as the "Tennessee State Guards," to be composed of one or more regiments from each Congressional district of the State: Provided, always, that said "Tennessee State Guards" shall be composed of loyal men, who shall take and subscribe an oath to support the constitution of the United States, and the constitution of the State of Tennessee.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, That the State Guards organized under the provisions of this act, shall be governed and regulated in all respects by the revised rules and regulations of the army of the United States.

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, That the Comptroller of the State shall issue his warrant upon the Treasury, payable to the order of the Governor, for any amount in the opinion of the Governor actually necessary for the organization, equipment, transportation, support and payment of said "State Guards," not to exceed the sum of fifty thousand dollars at any one time; and the same shall be paid out of any funds in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated; the amount so drawn from the Treasury to be replaced as hereinafter provided.

Sec. 4. Be it further enacted, that whenever the laws cannot be enforced, and the good citizens of that county or counties cannot be protected in their just rights on account of rebellion, or insurrection, or the opposition of the people to the enforcement of law and order, the Governor be, and he is hereby, empowered to declare martial law in any county or counties of the State, for the protection and safety thereof; and further, more, as it is right and proper that good, peaceable and law-abiding citizens of the State should not be held responsible or suffer loss for the violent acts of such turbulent communities, it shall be the duty of the Governor to assess and collect a sufficient amount for the full payment of said State Guard so employed, out of said county or counties so declared under martial law, as provided for in sections 3 and 4 of an act passed February 1, 1868, chapter 33, entitled "An act to amend an act for the protection of sheriffs," etc.

Sec. 5. Be it further enacted, That the laws and parts of laws, in conflict with this act are repealed; and this act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

The following are the sections of the act of Feb. 1, 1868, referred to in the above act:

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, That said County Guards shall furnish their own arms and supplies, and shall be allowed two dollars per day for each man, and one dollar per day for each horse the Sheriff may deem it necessary

to use—to be paid out of the County Treasury, upon the demand of the Sheriff, accompanied by his certified report to the Clerk of the County Court, setting forth the number of Guards and horses, and number of days served.

Sec. 4. Be it further enacted, That, in case any County Court shall fail, or refuse, at its first quarterly session after the organization of the County Guards provided for in this Act, and the Act this is intended to amend, to make sufficient appropriation for the payment of said Guards, the Sheriff shall notify the Governor of such failure, or refusal; and shall present to the Governor a copy of his report; whereupon, it shall be the duty of the Governor to send an Assessor, of his own appointing, who shall levy and collect the necessary amount to pay said Guards, and to continue them three months longer, from the date of the report; and said Assessor shall be allowed six dollars per day for his services, in assessing and collecting said taxes—to be estimated by the Governor, in advance, and collected with the taxes levied for the payment of said Guards; Provided, That if any balance remain in the hands of said Assessor, he shall pay the same over to the Trustee, and take a receipt therefor; and Provided, That said taxes shall be levied upon real estate alone; and the process of collection herein provided may be repeated as often as may be necessary.

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Temple of the Muses.

Always care for Others.

If we knew when walking thoughtless,
Through the crowded noisy way,
That some poor fellow's foot might
Close beside our pathway lay:
We would pause when now we hasten,
We would often look around,
Lest our careless feet should trample
Some rare jewel in the ground.

If we knew when genius struggled,
Through the weary nights and days,
Sighing for some word of comfort,
Little word of hope and praise;
Boughs of balm and leaves of laurel,
We would place within their hands,
Little deeds with pleasant meanings,
Hungry hearts can understand.

If we knew when friends around us,
Closely pressed to say "Good bye,"
Which among the lips that kiss us,
First should "neath the daisies lie,"
We would throw our arms around them,
Looking on them through our tears,
Tender words of love eternal,
We would whisper in their ears.

If we knew, alas! and do we
Ever care or seek to know,
Whether herbs or bitter roots,
In our neighbor's garden grow,
Better far along life's pathway,
Keep this golden rule in view,
"You should always care for others,
As you'd have them care for you."

An Astonished Cashier.

On Monday afternoon a gentleman received a check upon one of our city banks for \$300, and went to the bank for the purpose of getting it cashed. The cashier took the check, examined it and pronounced it "O. K.," and paid over to the presenter \$3,000. Supposing the amount called for to be \$300, the receiver of the money was, as may be imagined, not a little surprised, and thinking, perhaps, that in a sudden spasm of generosity, the man that had given the check might have added the third cypher as a testimonial of personal regard. Taking the money, he went immediately to him, and with a triumphant flourish, showed him his goodly pile of greenbacks. The giver of the check was utterly dumfounded, realizing that a regular habit of adding cyphers to checks, in fits of abstraction, would soon "play him out" financially. Returning to the bank, the man paid back to the astonished cashier, whose optics protruded like saucers, \$2,700. An examination of the check showed an inadvertent mark after the "\$300," which he had mistaken for a cypher.—*Cleveland Leader.*

A little fellow in Hartford Conn., recently fell from the top of a coal bin and put his shoulder out of joint, and a surgeon was sent for at once. Though suffering severe pain, the lad, who is a regular climber, got into a chair and on top of it, and fell headlong to the floor, his mother supposing that he had broke his neck this time. But he jumped up, and swinging his arms gleefully, shouted, "it's all right, it's all right!" and, sure enough, the second fall had put his shoulder joint in place again.

AN EXCELLENT LINIMENT.—Take the whites of two eggs, beaten to a froth, a wineglass of vinegar, a wineglass of spirits of turpentine, and a wineglass of alcohol, beating it all the time.—This liniment must be put together in the order mentioned above, or it will not be thoroughly incorporated. We find this very superior in all cases of sprains, bruises, etc., on man or beast.

"GENTLEMEN," said a candidate in the far West, and after having given his sentiments on the "Constitution," the "Mourne Doctrine," and such like topics—"gentlemen," and he put his hand on the region of his heart, "these are my sentiments—these sentiments, gentlemen, of a honest man—aye, a honest politician—but, gentlemen and fellow citizens, if they don't suit you they can be altered!"

A lively war is going on for the post-office at Gallatin, Tenn. A negro and two white men are the aspirants.

Kicked by a Mule.

Jake Johnson had a mule.—There was nothing remarkable in the mere fact of his being the owner of such an animal, but there was something quite peculiar about the mule. He (the mule) could kick farther, hit harder, on the slightest provocation, and act uglier than other mules on record.—One morning, riding his property to market, Jake met Jim Boggs, against whom he had an old concealed grudge. He knew Boggs' weakness lay in bragging and betting. Therefore, he saluted him cordially:

"How are you, Jim? Fine morning."

"Hearty, 'Squire," replied Jim. "Beautiful weather; fine mule you have there. Will he do to bet on?"

"Bet on! Guess he will that, I tell you, Jim Boggs. He's the finest trick mule in this country. Paid five hundred dollars for him."

"Great smash! is that so?" ejaculated Jim.

"Solid truth, every word of it. Tell you confidently, Jim, I'm taking him to town for betting purposes. I will bet that he can kick a fly off from any man without his hurting him."

"Now, look here, 'Squire," says Jim, "I am not a betting character, but I'll bet you something on that myself."

"Jim, there's no use; don't bet. I don't want to win your money."

"Don't you be alarmed, 'Squire, I take such bets as them every time."

"Well, if you are determined to bet, I will risk you a small stake—say five dollars."

"All right, 'Squire, you're my man; but who'll he kick the fly off? There's no one here but you and I. You try it."

"No," says Johnson, "I have to stand at the mule's head to order him."

"Oh, yaas," says Jim, "then probably I'm the man. Wa'al, I'll do it, but you to bet ten to my five, if I risk it."

"All right," says Jake, "now here's a fly on your shoulder, stand still," and Johnson adjusted his mule. "Whist, Jarvey," said he. The mule raised his heels with such velocity and force that Mr. Boggs rose into the air like a bird, flew through a briar hedge, and alighted on all fours in a muddy ditch.

Rising in a towering rage, he exclaimed, "Yaas, that is h—ll! I knew your d—n mule couldn't do it. You had that all put up.—I wouldn't a been kicked like that for fifty dollars. You can just fork over them stakes for it, any way."

"Not so fast Jim, the mule done just what I said he could; that is, kick a fly off a man without hurting him. You see the mule is not hurt by the operation. However, if you are not satisfied, we will try again, if you wish."

"The d—l take your grammar ketches," growled Jim. "I'd rather have a barn fall on me at once than let that critter kick me a gain. Keep the stakes, but don't say anything about it," and Boggs trudged on in bitterness of soul murmuring to himself: "Sold by thunder, and kicked by a mule."

CURE FOR HEART DISEASE.—A well-known citizen of Carondelet, who has been afflicted for some years with palpitation of the heart, has been cured by drinking tea from the common field weed, "Dandelion"—that with a rough leaf and a yellow blossom; and desires that we should make public the simple remedy.—*St. Louis Dispatch.*

A manufacturer in Berkshire county, Mass., has offered to give to the ladies in his town all the cotton cloth they will make up for the poor of that town during the winter.

Advertising.

The following brief paragraph is made up of truth and sound business sense. Dealers who advertise can afford to sell cheaper than those who do not. Purchasers ought to remember this fact, and always examine the advertising columns of the OBSERVER before buying:

An advertising people are always thrifty. The enterprise and energy that prompt them to push forward in the race and keep themselves and their business before the world ensure them against failure. It would be difficult to point to a single instance of great success that has not been through the valuable aid of the press. Our most famous houses in every branch of business are those who have expended fortunes as advertisers, and persevered until they have forced patronage from the public. The American people, and especially the citizens of New York, are beginning to understand these truths, and advertising is now as much a necessity of business life as the railroads and telegraphs.

A Handsome Runaway Couple.

The Cincinnati Chief of Police has received a flaming hand-bill, proclaiming the connubial infidelity of Holden G. Evans, of Leicester, North Carolina, as follows: "Runaway, on the 14th of December, 1867, my husband, Holden G. Evans, without any provocation on my part. Said Evans left here with one Mary Reynolds, and I suppose intends to pass her off as his wife. Evans is 38 years old, a very large, raw-boned man, weighing two hundred pounds, or over, and is six feet seven inches high, fair complexion, high forehead, dark blue eyes, and rather a brag in talking, and loves to trade in horses. Mary Reynolds is about twenty years old, dark complexion, with a bad countenance, and very hump-shouldered. When they left, Evans had a spring wagon, (formerly carriage) and three horses—one sorrel, blind in one eye, one gray, and one blind cream-colored mare.

"ESTHER L. EVANS.
"P. S.—I think they will stop about Clinton, Tennessee, or Winterville's Gap."

CURING POLL-EVIL.—James Seafield, of Fairfield, Maryland, tells how he cured poll-evil as follows:

I laid open the swelling with a knife and forced it to run; after it had run twenty-four hours I washed out the incision with soap and water and sprinkled quick lime over the cavity. This process of washing out and liming I repeat every twenty-four hours for about two weeks, at the end of which time the swelling had gone down, and the sore healed over. This I did two years ago this present month, and there is no sign of the return of the poll-evil.

RICH SWEET-MEATS OF PIE PLANT.—Cut the rhubarb in pieces, weigh an equal quantity of sugar, and mix them together; let them lie a day and a half or two days; then pour off the syrup which will have formed, boil and skim it, then throw in the pieces of rhubarb, and boil till tender; add sliced lemon or ginger to flavor it. Put them up in jars as usual, and you will hardly be able to distinguish them from West-India Preserves.

The Madrid correspondent of the *International* says, with shocking indelicacy: "Gen. Prim is believed here to be the father of No. 3 and No. 5 of Isabella's little ones."

The Lewiston Journal says that opium eating has become quite prevalent in Maine.

Clayton's Militia.

For several weeks, gangs of white and black criminals and desperadoes have been roaming through Arkansas, and have committed murders, rapes, thefts and almost every crime known to the law. They are called militia. They are ordered to travel through the State and engage in such business as the above by one Clayton, a man who styles himself Governor, and acts as such by virtue of an event dubbed an election held under the reconstruction infamy. This man Clayton is a carpet-bagger, and went down to Arkansas to "engage in the interests of God and humanity." In this he was assisted by United States Senator Rice, from that State, a man who is alleged to have taken money belonging to another man, spent it at the gaming table, and then fled from justice. Clayton, and Rice, and the militia are "running" the State of Arkansas, subject to orders from General Grant.

Grant had heard that the militia was industriously pursuing such little pastimes as we have named above, and he sent a man named Horace Porter, who signs A. D. C., at the end of his name, to Arkansas, to inquire into the nature of the gambols of the militia. Just before Porter got to the scene of action, the militia had "just for the fun of the thing," taken five men out into the woods and shot them to death.

Horace Porter, A. D. C., has made a report concerning the militia. From this report it appears: 1st—The gangs are acting under the authority of the Governor.

2nd—In seven counties of the State, martial law is declared.

3rd—The gangs are ordered "to live off the country."

4th—In the eastern counties, the force is composed entirely of negroes.

5th—The Governor "could select secure good men for officers."

6th—The gangs are ordered to try by military courts, in cases they may deem it necessary.

There is not a statement made above with regard to the character of the militia which does not appear in the report. What more than the naked facts is needed to brand the forces now styling themselves militia in Arkansas as bands of robbers and murderers?—*Chicago Times.*

"Now, young people," said a professor of natural history to his class, "now, then, as to hens. A hen has the capacity of laying just six hundred eggs and no more, and she finishes the job in just about five years. Now, what is to be done with her after that?" "Cut off her head and sell her to a boarding-house keeper for a spring chicken!" exclaimed an urchin whose father dealt in poultry.

A Richmond detective asserts that about one-quarter of the horses now owned in Virginia have been stolen from their lawful owners, and are mostly in the hands of parties who purchased them without a knowledge of the fact.

A Michigan farmer's sheep having mysteriously disappeared, recently he placed a wolf trap in the field. A few days after he found it sprung, and now one of his neighbors is laid up with a sprained ankle.

An active insurance agent down East recommends married men to get their lives insured, because the money would prove a great help to the wife's second husband, and might be the means of starting him in business.

A lively war is going on for the post office at Gallatin, Tenn. A negro and two white men are the aspirants.